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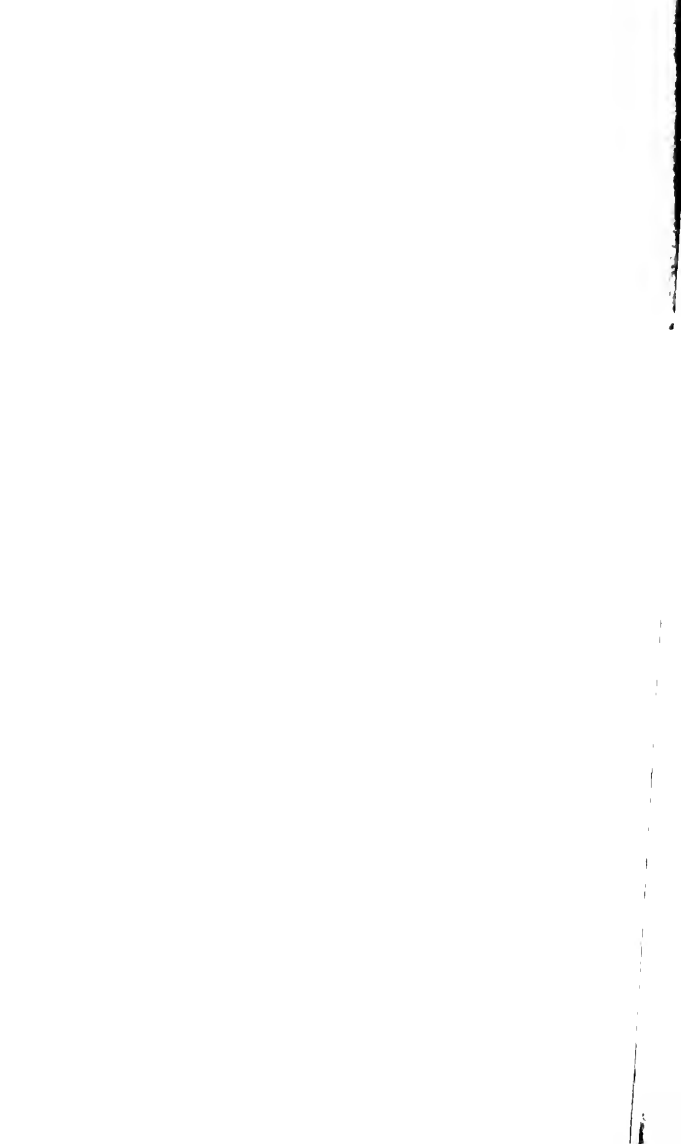


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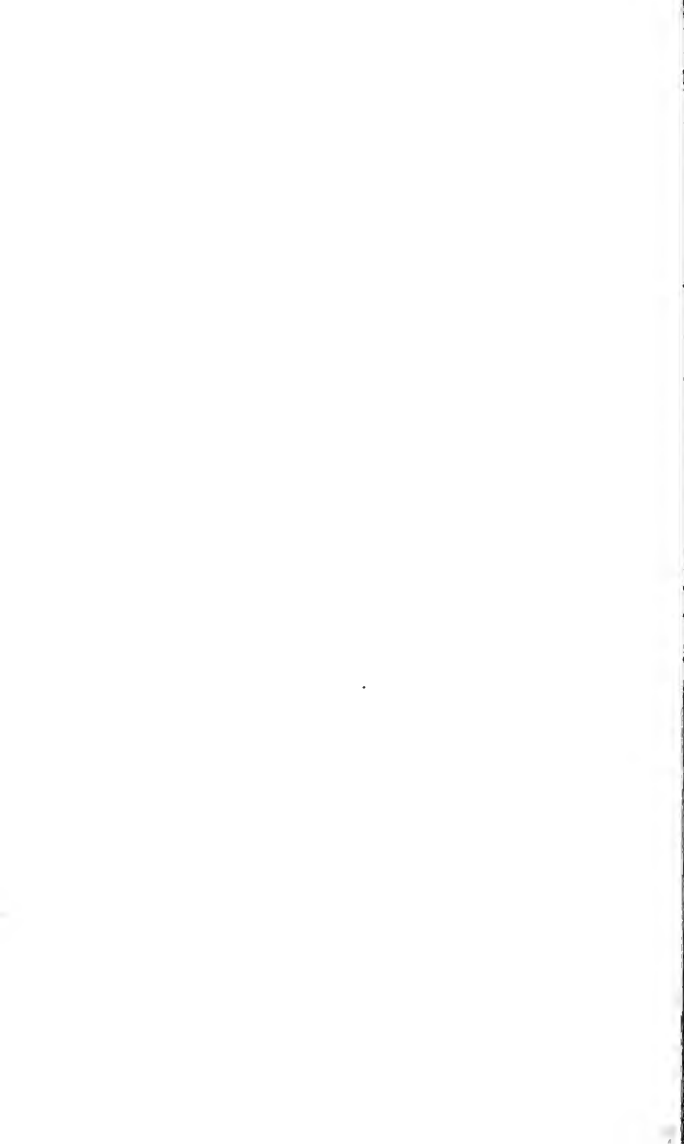
QUEEN'S UNIVERSITY  
AT KINGSTON

KINGSTON ONTARIO CANADA





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John Charles Hardy*



# THE PARLAMENT OF LADIES.

Or divers remarkable Orders, of the Ladies,  
at Spring Garden, in Parliament assembled.  
Together with certain Votes, of the unlawful  
Assembly, at Kate's, in Covent Garden.  
Both sent abroad to prevent misinformation.

[BY HENRY NEVILLE]

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LONDON

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MDCCLXVIII

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*Vespere Diei Veneris Martii 26, 1647*

*Ordered by the Ladies assembled in Parlament,  
that their Orders and Votes be forthwith printed  
and published, to prevent all such misreports and  
Scandals, as either malice or want of wit, height-  
ned with snuff of ale or stain'd claret, may raise,  
to the dishonor of their said Votes and Proceedings.*

*B. Kingfmill, Cler. Parlamentorum.*

W. L. Ward  
— 00 20145 200 20000

The Rattle headed Ladies being assembled at *Kate's* in *Covent-Garden*, and having spent some time in choosing their Speaker, [it having been objected against the Lady *Duchess*, that she had used beating up of Quarters, and other Youthful Sports, too frequently with Prince *Rupert*,] they at last resolved upon the Lady *Isabella T—ne*, hoping thereby their Acts might have great influence on the King's Majesty. First therefore, they took into consideration their own Business, and voted, That no Round-head should dare to come into any of their Quarters; and on the contrary, none of their Members, [*viz.*] Cavaleers, do cohabit in any of the Round-head's Quarters, or pay any Contribution to them by way of benevolence, loan, or otherwise.

That Thanks be given to the Lady *M—tague*, *T—ham*, *C—ven*, &c. for their Courtisies and Favors to the distressed Cavaleers beyond the Seas. Ordered thereupon, That their said Ladyships, together with the Lady *S—nhop*, have leave to sell, give away, or otherwise dispose of their *French* Commodities, without paying Excise or Custom.

That Mrs. *Phillips* be forthwith sent into *France*, from the House, to the Lord *M—tague*, to let him know his Lady hath negotiated with the Members of both Houses.

It was thought fit by the whole House, That a Troop of tryed Able Men should be raised, that so, they might be the more secure against all their Adversaries ; but it was long in Debate, who should be Commander in chief of it : For my Lady *N—port* the Countess, moved for my Lord *D—by*, who she confess'd was not the Ablest Man she had convers'd with by many, yet in polling they ought not to despise him, considering how the King favors him ; and that if need be, [though he have the Title,] yet they may constitute another under him to go through with their Business. But there was another Lady which much opposed her, and was very desirous that my Lord *G—ring's* Experience might be considered ; which perhaps the House had done, had not Mrs. *Kirke* urged his Debauchery, and put them in mind of Prince *Maurice* his Deserts and Abilities, though he did not seem a Courtier. But then the Duchess of *R—mond* assured them, That none was to be compared to Prince *Rupert*, against whom  
nothing

nothing could be urged, but that his ill Fortune, that his Labor wanted the designed and expected Fruit; but being cleared of that Imputation by Mrs. Legge, [who assured her, that that did altogether depend on his Companions in Arms, and not on him,] it was ordered, that my Lady *Aubigny* should be sent into *France* to desire him to receive the Command. That Mrs. *Camblin* for the Protestants, and Mrs. *Wibarne* for the Papists, be appointed Messengers to attend the House, and that they have the Title given them of Messengers of the Chamber.

The said Ladies in Parliament assembled, did declare, That by their first Vote of this Day, they did not in any wise intend to exclude from their Quarters, the Party of the House of Peers which voted the Bill of Maintenance of the Army out of their House, in that their said Ladyships are understood to be well affected, not Round-heads. Whilst these things were in agitation, in comes a Serjeant from the House of Ladies at Mrs. *Chipp's* Assembled, in the Name of which he pronounced this an unlawful Assembly, a Juncto, a Mungrel Parliament, commanding them to confine their Votes and Themselves

to their own Houses, there to continue during pleasure, *Hide-Park*, *St. James's Park*, *Spring Garden*, and *Kate's* notwithstanding.

This put their Ladyships into great Disorder, and more Confusion, than if they had been taken with their Gallants by all and each of their respective Husbands, which is the cause we have no more of this Parliament.

The Ladies well-affected, being [as you have heard] assembled at their House in *Spring Garden*, spent sometime in choosing their Speaker, and the major part pitching upon the Lady *H—land*, she desired to excuse herself, alledging her Husband's Discretion, and further intreated, that all her Right might be conferred on my Lady *C—lisle*: But the said Lady not being fit to be trusted, being too open, the Lady *L—ster* was named; but it was objected by the Lady *Hippesley*, that the said Countess was a Delinquent, and had formerly carried Supplies to the King, pretending likewise that her Husband, viz. Sir *John Hippesley* was much damnified in his Estate and Office by the said Supplies. But the Lady *S—bury* coming in, the Dispute was soon ended, and the Chair conferred upon her [*nemine contradicente,*] who immediately

ately named Mrs. *Piel* Messenger, to attend the House; and the Lady *N—ton* and the Lady *S—lton* to be Door-keepers, with order to keep all out but Members. All this was assented unto, notwithstanding some Exceptions were taken to the slowness of Mrs. *Piele's* Pace; it being aggravated by one, that she went slower than the Masters of *Chancery* when they go on Messages.

Then their Ladyships taking into consideration the difficult Cases which might fall out in the business of their Houses, ordered, That Mr. Doctor *Wetherborne* be sent for from *Holdenby*, and Doctor *Davison* from *Paris*, to be Assistants to the House. Ordered farther, That Dr. *H—ton* and Dr. *C—berlain* be also Assistants to the House, that so with greater Ease and Security their Ladyships may be helped out with their most troublesom and pressing Affairs.

The House then adjourned to the Day following; and being met accordingly, the first business was, to send the aforesaid Message to the unlawful Assembly at *Kate's*; Next, falling upon their Votes, in particular, that part of the Order to be an absolute Breach of their Privilege, which forbids the Cavaleer's En-

trance into the Round-head's Quarters ; and accordingly ordered, That the said Cavaleers shall within two Days depart this City, and not come within twenty Miles of the Lines of Communication ; and further voted, That no malignant Lady presume to walk in the *Spring-Garden* after Twelve of the Clock at Night, upon any pretence whatsoever.

Next, their Ladyships took into consideration the great Number of Delinquents, and ordered that there be a Committee for Compositions, to meet at the Lady *K—nts* for the Protestants, and for the Papists at the Lady *Lakes*.

This day a Complaint was brought against Sir *Henry Blunt*, for publishing an heretical and dangerous Doctrine, viz. *That it is better to converse-with, and resort to Common Women, than Ladies of Honor* : Upon mature deliberation whereof, the Ladies with much indignation sent for him ; who being come, and hearing his Accusation read, was commanded to withdraw. During the Debate, up starts the Lady *Fester*, and offers to the Consideration of the House, the dangerous Effects that this Opinion might produce, if it were suffered to be sowed among the People,

to



to the utter decay of Trade, as also of the particular Commerce of Rhenish Wine in the Must, Tarts, Cheese-cakes, Sullibubs, &c. whereby the profit of the House will greatly be diminished. This Speech was receiv'd by a marvellous Applause of the whole House, and the said Sir *Henry Blunt* was called in the second time, who commanded to kneel, refused, & ledging, The House was no lawful Judicature, but appeal'd to the Commons of *England* and *Wales*, which suspended all Proceedings therein for that time.

The House considered in the next place, That divers weak Persons have crept into Places beyond their Abilities; and to the End that Men of greater Parts may be put into their rooms, appointed the Lady *Middlesex*, Mrs. *Dunch*, the Lady *Foster*, and the Lady *Ann Waller*, by reason of their great Experience in the Soldiery of this Kingdom, to be a Committee for Tryers in this Kingdom.

The House being ready to adjourn, there was News of a Quarrel between two notorious Members of the said House, Mrs. *Harris* and Mrs. *Dunch*, and good Council was given them to unite against their Common Enemy, their Husbands; and it was at length

ordered, That they should be reconciled, and *Tom Temple* should be desired to put up his Blade.

The Morning following, they took into consideration the many Garisons of the Kingdom that were to be kept, and which not. Ordered, That *Northampton* be continued in Garison, and that the Lady *S—land* be requested to take the Command thereof upon her, notwithstanding the Self-denying Ordinance.

That an *English* Garison be put into *Carlisle*, to prevent Foreign Nations getting in possession thereof, as is to be feared, by reason of some secret Intelligence had by the *French* Ambassador in that place.

That *Leicester*, *Newport*, *Marleborough*, and all which, are either old or useles Fortifications, be forthwith slighted.

After this, they took into consideration the Standing Forces of this Kingdom, and then severall Entertainments; and ordered the Lord *F—ces*, Mr. *S—by*, Mr. *R—ad*, and Mr. *T—ton*, have Pay allowed them, conditionally, that they be provided to draw forth upon Service at the least Warning.

That

That Collonel *C—ke*, Mr. *Henry H—ard*, and Mr. *N—ille*, have free Quarter only.

That the Prince *Eleſtor*, Mr. *G—ſocke*, and Prince *Griffith*, henceforth pay their Quarters.

Ordered by Addition of the Firſt Vote, That Sir *John Aſ—ley* be forthwith paid for his Service to this Houſe, notwithstanding his Delinquency, but ſo, that if he ſhall break out any more, he ſhall be irrecoverably put into the Exception.

Ordered, That all ſuch Forces as ſhall be diſbanded, ſhall be ſent for *Ireland*, or otherwiſe diſpoſed of out of this Kingdom.

Their Ladyſhips were then informed, that a Meſſage waited at the Door from the Houſe of Commons, and Sir *Peter W—worth*, and Mr. *B—nton*, who brought it, being let in, they found it was for the Relief of maimed Soldiers. Their Ladyſhips referr'd it to the Lady *P—rough* to be conſidered, what relief was fit to be given them; to whom was joined Mrs. *H—ard*, [ſometime Maid of Honor,] ſhe having purged her Malignancy.

This Day the Houſe received divers Reports from the Committee of Complaints; and

and first, against the Prince *Eleſtor*, who was accused, that he was not secret to the Trust of this House, but bewraided them in their Service, and instead of doing their Business, did his own. The consideration of this Business was put off till another time; as also another Accusation against the said Prince, *viz.* That he hath deserted his Employment. Both brought in by the Lady *B—rington*.

The next was of some Articles brought in by *Britannicus* against Mrs. *W—ler*'s holding Intelligence with the Enemy; which being found to be true, she was voted to be Laundress to the Prince *Eleſtor*'s Highness.

The Third was an Accusation against the Lord *R—ch*, by the Lady *Mary C—kayne*, alias *C—llen*, who pretended, she had been plundered of Jewels, and other Commodities, by the said Lord *R—ch*, to the value of 200*l.* but it being alledged by the Lady *W—wick*, that it was done to one that had been a Commander against the Parliament; the Accusation was cast out. Then the House adjourned till next Day.

The Business this Day was the Report from the Committee of Tryers, who named in  
the

the first place, the Right Honorable the Earl of *D—gh* to be a Man of extraordinary Parts and Abilities; whereupon it was ordered, that his Lordship be Commander in chief of all the Standing Forces of this Kingdom, and that his Head Quarters be in *Andover*, until the House have further need of his Service.

Ordered, That the Lord *C—den* in regard of his great Talent, have a favorable Composition at the Lady *K—ts*.

Ordered, That Signor *Ambrosso*, a politic *Italian*, be had in remembrance, for his extraordinary Pains to content this House; and that when the Affairs of this Kingdom shall be settled, he be put into the *Duchy-Office*: and in the mean time, because what he had before did not content him, he be satisfied out of Mrs. *H—ll*'s Arrears, which are forfeited to the State for some petty Larcenies of hers.

This Business being over, up starts the zealous and and well-affected Lady, the Lady *M—may*, and moved, That a public Fast be appointed, for imploring a Blessing upon Mens constant Affections to this House; as also to stop the contagious Infection and itching Humours

Humours now crept in among us, and likely to overspread us all, if not timely stopped.

The Motion was embraced, and Mr. O—*osten* [sometime Prebend of *Peter's, Westminster,*] together with Doctor S—*ald's*, Pastor of *Jame's Clerkenwell*, mentioned to preach before the House; but one *Cornelius* brought an Accusation against the Doctor aforesaid, for one ill-affected to the present Government, he having preached lately in his house in a Tub: Whereupon he was rejected, and the Lady K—*sington* desired, that Mr. S—*marsh* might be substituted in his Turn, of whose great Parts and able Performances she had long Experience, which was assented to accordingly.

Their Ladyships in the next place, taking into consideration the great Delay of Cattle, and other Beasts in this Kingdom during these unnatural Wars; thought the fittest Means for a Remedy, to be their Ladyships sending [as they did] to the House of Commons, to intreat them, that some of their Members might join with their Ladyships to consider of the said Business. They forthwith named the Lady G—y, and the House of Commons the Lord G—y her Husband, to be a Committee

mittee to debate, and consider the fittest Means to multiply and recruit the said Beasts, to whom they gave these following Instructions.

That they shall intreat all, or most of the *M—lys* in *England*, and all other Men of that Shape, to marry. That all such Men as have vowed [whether Prisoners, or Freemen,] never to cut their Beards till his Majesty comes to *London* to be encouraged therein.

That Monsieur *Sabran* be intreated, and the Name of the House be used therein, to return to his Concubine here, notwithstanding his Wife be at *Geneva*, for that *Geneva* hath not the same urgent necessity of multiplying Beasts as this Island hath.

The House then took into consideration the Sale of Delinquents Estates; and ordered, That Mr. *H—ington* for his faithful Service done the House, have the Earl of *N—astle's* Baggage, as also the Lady *D—hire* have *Worcester-house*, [notwithstanding the Vote of the Houses at *Westminster* in favor of the Earl of *S—ury*,] that so her Ladyship may be present with less Trouble at her  
many

many and serious Negotiations with the *Scotch* Commissioners.

This Day was presented a Petition from the Lady *S—lep*, humbly desiring, That she might be received into this House, pretending, she was well-affected, was true; but that a *Scotch* Affection mix'd with a *French*, could never make a well-affected Lady. It was further urged, that the said Lady had been in Arms under Colonel *S—gley*, who was ordered to be kept up by this House. The Debate was put off till another time.

A Motion was made for the putting down of Plays; whereupon the Lady *M—mouth* stood up, and desired, that it might be explained what Plays; forasmuch as if they should put down *Inn* and *Inn*, it might prove much to the prejudice of the House, as also to Mr. *T—ng*, who had deserved well of her Ladyship: But Answer being made, Stage-plays were only understood, She declared, she would concur with the House now Sir *John S—ling* was dead; but truly she lik'd his Plays well.

It was then moved by the Lady *C—mpton*, that a Thanksgiving Day might be appointed  
for



for the Recovery of the Earl of *P—oke*, which was consented to ; and Mr. *C—decott* desired to Preach, and to sing the Psalm in *English*, and not in *Hebrew*.

Ordered, That Thanks be given to Mr. *R—inson* for his zealous and devout Prayer, that the said Lord might once more climb up *May-hill*.

The House then appointed Commissioners to go to his Majesty, viz. The Ladies of *O—rd*, and *S—ford*, together with the Lady *M—y*, to move his Majesty's haste, and gain the Royal Assent, that so Happy a Union may follow.

This Day also, they pass'd an *Act of Oblivion* to the Lady *D—keith*, the Lady *Katherine S—tt*, the Lady *A—bigny*, and Mrs. *R—per* for their Delinquency in the Enemy's Quarters.

Soon after, the Lady *N—tm*, Door-keeper of this House, complained of Sir *Robert H—low*, a Member of the House of Commons, for attempting to deface her, which happened thus ; the said Lady being a zealous *Independent*, and so one of the Saints, and Sir *Robert* having found out that she was likewise Painted, he pretended that she came within  
his

his Ordinance of Idolatry, Saints painted, Crosses, &c. But some Friends of the said Door-keeper's urging on her behalf, that none did ever yet attempt to adore or worship her, she was justified: And the Ladies hereupon declared, That if any Person, by virtue of any Power whatsoever, pretended to be derived from the House of Commons, or any other Court, shall go about to impeach, hinder, or disturb any Lady from Painting, Washing, or Adorning herself to her best advantage, as also from Painting of Hair, and Investing of Teeth, that Act is a great Breach of the Privilege of the House, and that the Offenders shall be proceeded against accordingly.

In the last place, their Ladyships being to adjourn for some Weeks, desired, That first a main Point of Divinity might be decided: What is meant by the words *Due benevolence* in the *N—w T——nt*; and in order thereto, they sent unto the Ministers of the Assembly, intreating to make some Declaration concerning the same. The Messengers found the Assembly busie about their Affairs, endeavouring to bring the Text, *Kiss the Son lest he be angry*, to prove *Presbytery*; yet understanding

standing their Ladyships Request, they left it presently, and fell upon the Debate of the said *Due Benevolence*, which I do not intend to set down particularly, it being not to be found in the Ladies Journal: Only I hear, that Mr. *Obadiah S—wick*'s Opinion was, 'That if a Man had been absent from his House any time, that then the Conjugal Duty obliged him to solace her now, and anon too, that is to say, twice within the compass of a natural Day. But it being adjudg'd, that no Rule can be observed, for that depended upon Mens natural Constitutions, and Health; it was declared by them, That all, and every Man coupled in Bond of Matrimony and Wedlock, is engaged to comfort his Mate and Fellow-feeler, as often as his Strength and Constitution of Body will possibly permit.

.. Their Ladyships having received the Definition, desired them to make it *Jure Divino* and to publish it, for that so, no Husband in the Country may pretend ignorance: Whereupon their Holinesses made this ensuing Canon.

*Die*

*Die Jovis 25 Martii, 1647.*

*It is by these Presents declared and decreed to all the World, by the Council called and met at Westminster, in the Kingdom of Great Britain, That all Men, who have, or shall take upon them the State of Matrimony, are by their Vows and Sense of H—y W—t, obliged to comfort, visit, and comply with Wives, as often as their Strength of Body will permit and give them leave; and though they should pretend it stands not with their Business, that they be thereunto obliged notwithstanding. This we enjoin and command, under Penalty of being debarred the S— —t, of which we hope to have the monopoly.*

The Day following, in the Evening, this Doctrine being brought to their Ladyships, they ordered, That the Speaker of their House should give Thanks to the said Ministers of the A—bly of D—vines, for their great Care and Pains in Reforming this Kingdom;

Kingdom, and in particular for this present Declaration. After which, they ordered these their Votes to be printed ; and so Adjourned till further time.





## THE ISLE OF PINES.

Or a late discovery of a fourth Island, in  
Terra Australis Incognita.

Being a true Relation of certain English Persons, who, in the days of Q. Elizabeth, making a Voyage to the East India, were cast away, and wrecked upon that Island, and all drowned, except one Man and four Women, whereof one was a Negro. And now lately, A. D. 1667, a Dutch ship driven by foul weather there, by chance have found their Posterity, speaking good English, to amount to 10 or 12,000 persons, as they suppose. The whole relation follows, written by the Man himself a little before his death, and declared to the Dutch by his grandchild.

[BY HENRY NEVILLE]

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A way to the East Indies being lately discovered by sea, to the south of Affric, by certain Portugals, far more safe and profitable than had been heretofore; certain English Merchants were encouraged by the great advantages arising from the Eastern commodities, to settle a factory there for the advantage of trade. And having to that purpose obtained the \* Queen's Royal Licence, Anno Dom. 1589,

\* Queen's Royal Licence] Queen Elizabeth would not admit the East India Company, at her first granting them to be a Corporation, to transport the King of Spain's silver coins into the East Indies, though the Merchants pressed it often, telling her, that her coin and stamp were *not known* in the East Indies, they thinking to get licence to send thither what silver they pleased.

This *most prudent* Queen and her *wise* privy Council replied, that for the very reason alledged, to transport the King of Spain's silver to the East Indies, it was her *unalterable* resolution, not to grant the East India Company leave to send the King of Spain's, or *any foreign* Prince's coin into India; but such silver, as was coined with *her effigies* on the one side, and the *Portcullis* on the other,

1589, 11 or 12 Eliz. furnisht out for those parts four ships. My master being sent as a Factor to deal and negotiate for them, and to settle there, took with him his whole fa-

other, of the just weight and firmness of the Spanish pieces of eight [Specimens of which sort of money, the half, quarter, eighth of it, may be seen in the Collections of our Antiquaries]: declaring, that, all the world over, where she gave her merchants leave to trade, she would be known to be *as great* a Prince as the King of Spain, and that none should presume to send a greater quantity of silver to the East Indies, than she, in her wisdom, should see fit, etc. etc. etc. T. Violet's pieces.

Mr. Locke in his *Two Treatises of Government*, with worted judgment and clearness, declares, that *Prerogative is nothing but the Power of doing good without a rule.*

This Power of doing good without a rule apart, the most splendid prerogative then, with which the Majesty of the British People hath adorned their Kings, is that of directing, striking the Public Monies, and stamping thereon their own Effigies, Titles, Actions, for all ages.

In what manner it has been conducted since the reign of Queen Elizabeth, especially of late Times, with what utility, decorum, elegance, magnanimity, or otherwise, may, it is possible, on some future occasion, be considered.

mily,

mily, that is to say, his wife, one son of about twelve years of age, one daughter of about fourteen years, two maid servants, one Negro female slave, and myself, who went under him as his Book-keeper. With this company, on Monday the third of April next following, having all necessaries for house-keeping when we should come there, we embarked ourselves in the good ship called the India Merchant, of about four hundred and fifty tons burthen; and having a good wind, we on the fourteenth of May had sight of the Canaries, and not long after of the Isles of Cape Vert or Verd, where taking in such things as were necessary for our voyage, and some fresh provisions, we steering our course South, and a point East, about the first of August came within sight of the Island of St. Hellen, where we took in fresh water. We then set our faces for the Cape of Good Hope, where by God's blessing we arrived, after some sickness, whereof some of our Company died, though none of our family. Hitherto we had met with none but calm weather. Yet so it pleased God, when we were almost in sight of St. Laurence, an Island so called, one of the greatest in the world,

world, as Mariners say, we were overtaken and dispersed by a storm of wind, which continued with such violence many dayes, that losing all hopes of safety, being out of our own knowledge, and whether we should fall on flats or rocks, uncertain in the night, not having the least benefit of the light, we feared most, always wishing for day, and then for land : but it came too soon for our good. For, about the first of October, our fears having made us forget how the time passed to a certainty, we, about the break of day, discerned land, but what we knew not. The land seemed high and rocky, and the sea continued still very stormy and tempestuous. As we grew near it, perceiving no safety in the ship, which we looked would suddenly be beat in pieces, the Captain, my Master, and some others got into the long boat, thinking by that means to save their lives, and presently after, all the Seamen cast themselves overboard, thinking to save their lives by swimming, only myself, my Master's daughter, the two maids, and the Negro were left on board, for we could not swim ; but those that left us, might as well have tarried with us, for we saw them, or most of them perish,

our

our selves now ready after to follow their fortune. But God was pleased to spare our lives, as it were by miracle, though to further sorrow. For when we came against the rocks, our ship having endured two or three blows, being now broken and quite foundred in the waters, we having with much ado gotten our selves on the bowspright, which being broken off, was driven by the waters into a small creek, wherein fell a little river, which being encompassed by the rocks, was shelter'd from the wind, so that we had opportunity to land ourselves, though almost drown'd, in all four persons, beside the Negro. When we were got upon the rocks, we could perceive the miserable wreck to our great terror. I had in my pocket a little tinder-box, and steel, and flint to strike fire upon occasion, which served now to good purpose, for its being so close, preserved the tinder dry. With this, and the help of some old rotten wood which we got together, we kindled a fire, and dryed ourselves; which done, I left my female company, and went to see, if I could find any of our ships company, that were escaped, but could hear of none, though I hooted, and made all the  
noise

noise I could ; neither could I perceive the footsteps of any living creature, save a few birds and other fowls. At length it drawing towards the evening, I went back to my company, who were very much troubled for want of me, I being now all their stay in this lost condition. We were at first afraid that the wild people of the countrey might find us out, although we saw no footsteps of any, no not so much as a path, the woods round about being full of briers and brambles. We also stood in fear of wild beasts. Of such also we saw none, nor sign of any. But above all, that we had greatest reason to fear, was to be starved to death for want of food. But God had otherwise provided for us, as you shall know hereafter. This done, we spent our time in getting some broken pieces of boards, and planks, and some of the sails and rigging on shore for shelter. I set up two or three poles, and drew two or three of the cords and lines from tree to tree, over which throwing some sail-clothes, and having gotten wood by us, and three or four sea-gowns, which we had dried, we took up our lodging for that night together. The Blackmore being less sensible than the rest, we made

made our centry. We slept foundly that night, as having not slept in three or four nights before, our fears of what happened preventing us, neither could our hard lodging, fear, and danger hinder us, we were so overwatcht.

On the morrow, being well refreshed with sleep, the wind ceased, and the weather was very warm. We went down the rocks on the sands at low water, where we found great part of our lading, either on shore or floating near it. By the help of my company, I dragged most of it on shore; what was too heavy for us we broke, and unbound the casks and chests, and, taking out the goods, secured all; so that we wanted no clothes, nor any other provisions necessary for house-keeping, to furnish a better house than any we were like to have; but no victuals, the salt water having spoiled all, onely one cask of bisket being lighter than the rest was dry; this served for bread a while, and we found on land a sort of fowl about the bignesse of a swan, very heavy and fat, that by reason of their weight could not fly, of these we found little difficulty to kill, so that they were our present food. We carried out of England,

certain

certain hens and cocks to eat by the way. Some of these when the ship was broken, by some means got to land, and bred exceedingly; so that in the future they were a great help unto us. We found also, by a little river, in the flags, store of eggs, of a sort of fowl much like our ducks, which were very good meat, so that we wanted nothing to keep us alive.

The third day, as soon as it was morning, seeing nothing to disturb us, I lookt out a convenient place to dwell in, that we might build us a hut to shelter us from the weather, and from any other danger of annoyance from wild beasts, if any should find us out. So, close by a large spring which rose out of a high hill overlooking the sea, on the side of a wood, (by the help of an ax and some other implements, for we had all necessaries, the working of the sea having cast up most of our goods) I cut down all the straightest poles I could find, and which were enough for my purpose, by the help of my company, necessity being our master, I digged holes in the earth, setting my poles at an equal distance, and nailing the broken boards of the casks, chests, and cabins, and such like to them,



them, making my door to the sea-ward, and having covered the top, with sail-clothes strain'd, and nailed ; I in the space of a week had made a large cabbin big enough to hold all our goods and ourselves in it. I also placed our hammocks for lodging, purposing if it pleased God to send any ship that way, we might be transported home. But it never came to pass, the place, wherein we were, as I conceived, being much out of the way.

We having lived in this manner full four months, and not so much as seeing or hearing of any wild people or of any of our own company, more than our selves, they being found now by experience to be all drowned, and the place as we after found, being a large island, and disjoyned and out of sight of any other land, was wholly uninhabited by any people, neither was there any hurtful beast to annoy us. But on the contrary, the countrey so very pleasant, being always clothed in green, and full of pleasant fruits, and variety of birds, ever warm, and never colder than in England in September ; so that this place, had it the culture that skilful people might bestow on it, would prove a Paradise.

The

The woods afforded us a sort of nuts, as big as a large apple, whose kernil being pleasant and dry, we made use of instead of bread; that fowl before mentioned, and a sort of water-fowl like ducks, and their eggs, and a beast about the size of a goat, and almost such a like creature, which brought two young ones at a time, and that twice a year, of which the low lands and woods were very full, being a very harmless creature and tame, so that we could easily take and kill them; fish also, especially shell-fish, which we could best come by, we had great store of; so that in effect, as to food we wanted nothing. And thus, and by such like helps, we continued six moneths, without any disturbance or want.

Idleness and fulness of every thing begot in me a desire of enjoying the women. Beginning now to grow more familiar, I had persuaded the two maids to let me lie with them, which I did at first in private; but after, custom taking away shame, there being none but us, we did it more openly, as our lust gave us liberty. My master's daughter was also content to do as we did. The truth is, they were all handsome women,  
when

when they had clothes, and well shaped, feeding well. For we wanted no food, and living idly, and seeing us at liberty to do our wills, without hope of ever returning home, made us thus bold. One of my consorts, with whom I first accompanied, the tallest and handsomest, proved presently with child. The second was my Master's daughter. And the other also not long after fell into the same condition. None now remaining but my Negro, who seeing what we did, longed also for her share. One night, I being asleep, my Negro, with the consent of the others, got close to me, thinking it being dark to beguile me, but I awaking and feeling her, perceiving who it was, yet willing to try the difference, satisfied myself with her, as well as with one of the rest. That night, although the first time, she proved also with child, so that in the year of our being here, all my women were with child by me; and they all coming at different seasons, were a great help to one another.

The first brought me a brave boy. My Master's daughter was the youngest. She brought me a girl. So did the other maid, who, being somewhat fat, sped worse at her labour.

labour. The Negro had no pain at all, and brought me a fine white girl. So I had one boy, and three girls. The women were soon well again, and the two first with child again, before the two last were brought to bed: My custom being not to lie with any of them after they were with child till others were so likewise; and not with the Black at all after she was with child, which commonly was the first time I lay with her, which was in the right and not else; my stomach would not serve me, although she was one of the handsomest Blacks I had seen, and her children as comely as any of the rest. We had no clothes for them, and therefore when they had suckt, we laid them in mats to sleep, and took no further care of them; for we knew, when they were gone more would come; the women never failing once a year at least, and none of the children, for all the hardship we put them to, were ever sick; so that wanting now nothing but clothes, nor them much neither, other than for decency, the warmth of the country and custom supplying that defect, we were now well satisfied with our condition. Our family beginning to grow large, and there being nothing to hurt

us,

us, we many times lay abroad on mossy banks, under the shelter of some trees, or such like, for having nothing else to do, I had made me several arbors to sleep in with my women in the heat of the day, in these I and my women passed the time away, they being never willing to be out of my company.

And having now no thought of ever returning home, as having resolved and sworn never to part or leave one another, or the place; having by my several wives, forty-seven children, boys and girls, but most girls, and growing up apace; we were all of us very fleshy, the country so well agreeing with us, that we never ailed any thing. My Negro having had twelve, was the first that left bearing, so I never meddled with her more. My master's daughter, by whom I had most children, being the youngest and handsomest, was most fond of me, and I of her. Thus we lived for sixteen years. 'Till perceiving my eldest boy to mind the ordinary work of nature, by seeing what we did, I gave him a mate; and so I did to all the rest, as fast as they grew up, and were capable. My wives having left bearing, my children began to  
breed

breed apace, so we were like to be a multitude. My first wife brought me thirteen children, my second seven, my master's daughter fifteen, and the Negro twelve, in all forty-seven.

After we had lived there twenty-two years, my Negro died suddenly, but I could not perceive any thing that ailed her. Most of my children being grown, as fast as we married them, I sent and placed them over the river by themselves severally, because we would not pester one another. And now, they being all grown up and gone, and married after our manner, some two or three of the youngest excepted, for, growing myself into years, I liked not the wanton annoyances of young company.

Thus having lived to the sixtieth year of my age, and the fortieth of my coming thither, at which time I sent for all of them to bring their children, and there were in number descended from me by these four women, of my children, grand-children, and great grand children, five hundred sixty-five of both sorts; I took off the males of one family, and married them to the females of another, not letting any to marry their sisters,

ters, as we did formerly out of necessity, so blessing God for his providence and goodness, I dismiss'd them. Having taught some of my children to read formerly, for I had left still the bible, I charged it should be read once a month at a general meeting. At last one of my wives died, being sixty-eight years of age, which I buried in a place set out on purpose; and within a year after another: So I had none now left but my master's daughter, and we lived together twelve years longer. At length she died also. So I buried her also next the place where I purposed to be buried myself, and the tall maid, my first wife, next me on the other side, the Negro next without her, and the other maid next my master's daughter. I had now nothing to mind, but the place whither I was to go, being very old, almost eighty years, I gave my cabin and furniture that was left, to my eldest son, after my decease, who had married my eldest daughter by my beloved wife; whom I made king and governor of all the rest. I informed them of the manners of Europe, and charged them to remember the Christian religion, after the manner of them that spake the same lan-

language, and to admit no other, if hereafter any should come and find them out.

And now, once for all, I summoned them to come to me, that I might number them, which I did, and found the estimate to contain, in or about the eightieth year of my age, and the fifty-ninth of my coming there, in all of all sorts, one thousand seven hundred eighty and nine. Thus praying God to multiply them, and send them the true light of the gospel, I last of all dismiss them; for, being now very old, and my sight decayed, I could not expect to live long. I gave this narration, written with my own hand, to my eldest son, who now lived with me, commanding him to keep it, and if any strangers should come hither by chance, to let them see it, and take a copy of it if they would, that our name be not lost from off the earth. I gave this people, descended from me, the name of the ENGLISH PINES, *George Pine* being my name, and my master's daughter's name *Sarah English*. My two other wives were *Mary Sparkes*, and *Elizabeth Trevor*. So their several descendants are called the ENGLISH, the SPARKS, the TREVORS, and the PHILS, from the christian name of the Negro,



gro, which was *Philippa*, she having no surname; and the general name of the whole the ENGLISH PINES: whom God bleſs with the dew of heaven, and the fat of the earth. Amen!





